NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1883.

DRAWING LOTS FOR SEATS.

OLD CONGRESSMEN LUCKY, BUT KEIFER LEFT OUT IN THE COLD.

Richelieu Robinson's Hat Takes a Journey Around the Desks-A Rush of Bills in the Senate-A Postni Telegraph Scheme-Speaker Carlisle's Probable Action.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The interesting feature of to-day's proceedings was the drawing of seats by the members of the House of Representatives. The older members had more than usual good luck, Cox, Morrison, Randall, and Blackburn all securing good scats in the same row. On the Republican side Judge Kelley's sent was not shown in order that its former occupant might retain it. It has gonerally been the custom to let Mr. Kelley and Mr. Cox choose before the others draw their lots, but this time Mr. Randall was added because he was an ex-Speaker. It seemed to be forgotten that another ex-Speaker, who had held the office since Mr. Randall's time, was also a member of the House, although Keifer stood conspicuous in front of the Speaker's desk and grew very red when he saw that the members had utterly forgotten his existence. He turned quickly around and suggested to some one that he ought to be added to the trio, but this could not be telerated. It requires unanimous consent to permit any one to choose a seat out of the regular order, and on the mention Kelfer's name objection was interposed.

Judge Kelley's hat was left on his desk, and his sent was respected. Mr. Cox was similarly his sent was respected. Mr. Cox was similarly treated by the Democrats. Richelieu Robinson is deaf, and needs a front seat; therefore he too, left his hat on his deak; but it was not respected. His seat was chosen by a new member, who innocently passed on the hat to the nextwacant deak. Soon it was passed further on, and again still further, and it had made quite a dusty and disastrous journey before its owner, who had taken a back seat, could reclaim it.

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Late in the day the contested election case of Garrison against Mayo came up on a motion by Mr. Tucker to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Elections to determine the prima facie title. The contestants claim to represent the First district of Virginia. Mayo is a Readjuster, and Garrison is a Democrat. The latter had a majority of 70, but the Board of Canwassers threw out 14 of his votes from Hogg Island because, owing to an accident to the steamboat in which the messenger who carried the returns travelled, the returns were not received until late; and 57 votes from Gloucester county, because the word "county" was written on the seal and not impressed, although the votes for Gov. Cameron and all the members of the Legislature from Gloucester county had been certified under the same seal. The Governor refused to endorse the decision of the Board, and, therefore, Mayo's majority of one was certified to by only a majority of the Board of Canvassers. Garrison asks only that both be sent to the committee, and that neither be given the seat meanwhile. Mr. Tucker's mistake is that he has moved to send the question of prima facie title to the committee, although it has already been passed on by the House of Representatives and Mr. Mayo has been sworn in.

It is undoubtedly determined that Mr. Morrison shall go to the head of the Ways and Menas Committee, which will be so constituted that a bill revising the tariff and reforming evils known to exist, especially in the adjustment of iron and steel and woollen duties, will be introduced. Mr. Carlisle does not favor the abolition of the sugar duty nor any increase in it before other reforms shall be made. The reductions to be provided for are to be moderate, and will chiefly affect interests that roceived disproportionately great protection from the last Congress.

It is very probable, although Mr. Carlisle has determined

three weeks at least. Mr. Carlisle has not yet made a single promise concerning them.

The House elected the following named minor officers: For Clerk, J. B. Clark of Missouri; for Sergeant-at-Arms, John P. Leedom of Ohlo; for Doorkeeper, J. G. Wintersmith of Texas; for Postmaster, Lyeurgus Dalton of Indiana; for Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. John S. Lindsav of the District of Columbia.

The Speaker appointed the Committee on Mileage as follows: Messes, Moulton, Wellborn, Glasscock, Ranney, and Miller of Pennsylvania.

Giasscock Ranney and Millor of Pennsylvania. The rules of the Forty-seventh Congress were adopted for the time being. After the reading of the message the House adjourned.

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THE WORK OF THE SENATE.

In the Senate many bills were presented. Mr. Edimunds introduced a bill to establish a postal telegraph. It provides that a board consisting of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Postmaster-General "shall cause to be located and arranged four trunk lines of postal telegraph, connecting the northeastern, the northwestern, the western, southwestern, and the southern parts of the United Statos with the city of Washington: that along such lines offices shall be established at such places as shall be for the public interest for the time being; that from time to time the lines shall be extended and additional offices established as Congress may provide; that the rates for the use of the lines shall be established by a board consisting of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Postmasier-General, and that the lines shall be constructed and kept in repair under direction of the Secretary of War and through the Corps of Engineers. The Secretary of War is authorized and directed to acquire by purchase, subject to the approval of the President, the right of way for the construction and extension of the lines, and for the purpose of their location he is authorized to take and use such lands as shall be necessary and pay reasonable compensation. Clerks, operators, electricians, and other employees are to be selected under the provisions of the civil service law after examination by a board appointed for the purpose. Two million dollars are appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. The working and corpensation. Clerks, operators, electricians, and other employees are to be selected under the direction of the Postmaster-General. Nothing in the act is to be construed to prohibit individuals of corporations from carrying on the business of operating Leiegraph lines.

Mr. Sherman presented by Mr. Beek authorizes American citizens to purchase foreign built THE WORK OF THE SENATE.

the bonds.

A bill presented by Mr. Beek authorizes American citizens to purchase foreign built ships to engage in the foreign carrying trade.

Mr. Edmunds presented a bill abolishing the iron-clad oath, and fixing one oath for all officers nike, saving frowever, all provisions against rebel claims and all penalties. Ac.

He also presented a bill to provide for the further protection of citizens of the United States against violation of certain rights secured to them by the Constitution. The bill undertakes. Mr. Edmunds said to provide security for the protection of the colored citizens of the United States against thouran, wicked, and unholy distinctions that in some of the States are still made against them in respect to their civil rights, and to protect them consistently with the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The bill provides for the removal of certain cases affecting the civil rights of colored persons to the United States Circuit Courts for trial, and for writs of error from State courts to the United States Supreme Court. The bill further provides that no law usage, or custom, and no practice, decision, or rule of any department of this Government, or of any State which may now or herafter exist, which shall in any manner discriminate between the rights of persons or property upon the ground of race color, or provious condition of servitude, shall be deemed valid.

Mr. Edmunds introduced another bill, being a re-draft of a bill reported by the Committee A bill presented by Mr. Beck authorizes

persons of property upon the ground of race color, or provious condition of servitude, shall be deemed valid.

Mr. Edmunds introduced another bill, being a radraft of a bill reported by the Committee on Judiciary some years age, dealing, in general, with the rights of colored citizens, 65%-cially with the rights of colored citizens, 65%-cially with the view of according for thomas free yote and a fair count of all youes.

Still another bill by Mr. Edmunds relates to polygamy. It does not differ materially from the bill on that subject introduced by him at the last session of Congress. It makes the last distinct of the person accused of bigamy, polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation a competent witness, who may be compelled to testify in a prosecution without the consent of the habsand or wife. It provides for marriage certificates in all the Territories, and also provides that it shall not be lawful for any fomals to vote at any election hersafter held in Utah for any public purpose schatteer; and every act of the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory providing for or allowing the registration or voting by females is annulled; elective offices of every description are to be deciared vacant, and a Beard of five persons appointed to execute the duties of such offices cutil the Legislative Assembly of the Erritory shall make new provisions.

Bonator Blair introduced a bill to establish a bureau of statistics of isbor under the De-

partment of the Interior, and also a bill limiting the labor of workmen and mechanics in the employ of the United States to eight hours a day, and providing that wherever it shall be found necessary to substitute labor by the bour for labor by the day such labor shall be paid for at the rate of one-eighth of a day's pay for each hour.

Mr. Logan presented a bill to appropriate and expend \$50,000,000, derived from the internal revenue taxes and the sale of public lands, for the duties of all children living in the United States.

Mr. Hear introduced bills providing for the performance of the duties of the office of Pressented and Paral streets.

revenue taxes and the sais of public lands for the education of all children living in the United States.

Mr. Hoar introduced bills providing for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the death, resignation, or inability of both President and Vice-President. And regulating the counting of the wotes for President and Vice-President. Fresident and Vice-President and Vice-President and Vice-President and Vice-President.

He also presented a bill providing for a uniform system of bankruptcy. This is the Low-cil bill introduced in the last Congress.

Senator Van Wyck presented a bill to restore to the public domain lands donated but not carned by railrond corporations, when the roads are not finished within the time specified in the grant.

A bill by Senator Slater provides for the repeal of the Northern Pacific land grants, confirming to the company all lands carned by the construction of any portion of the road, but restoring to settlement and sale several million acres in Washington Territory and Oregon, being applicable to that portion of the line west of Wallula Junction.

A resolution offered by Mr. Vest was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for copies of all leases, contracts, orders, regulations, and correspondence had by the department with any parties since last session, relating to the Yellowstone Park, including a statement of all special privileges granted and of all applications for the privilege of building hotels, &c.

Senator Wilson of Iowa offered a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution:

Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to profect citizens of the United States in the exercise and enjoyment of their rights, privileges, and immunities, and to assure to them the equal protection of the laws. Senator Sewell reintroduced his bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter, which passed the Senate at the last session of Congress, but was not reported from the Military Committee of the House before the adjournment.

After listening to the President's message the Senate adjourned.

SURPRISE IN A CAUCUS.

Mesers. Edmunds and Plumb Oppose a Change of Senate Officers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The Republican Senators met in caucus to-day, and were treated to a surprise. First of all it was announced by Mr. Aldrich that Mr. Anthony's health would make it impossible for him to accept the office of President pro tem., and as Mr. Edmunds persisted in his purpose of resigning that office, it was necessary to make another choice. Mr. Ingalls of Kansas, although the caucus did not

Ingalls of Kansas, although the caucus did not nominate him to-day, was informally agreed on, and in a few days Mr. Edmunds will resign, and Mr. Ingalls will be chosen.

After some talk about committee organization, a special committee was appointed to consider the subject.

The reorganization of the Senate officers was brought up. To the surprise of all, Mr. Edmunds opposed it. The Vermont Senator said that he saw no reason why there should be any change in the officers of the Senate simply because the majority had shifted. The present officers were all faithful and competent men, and they had held office, many of them, long enough to become thoroughly familiar with the duties. Aside from the election of a Secretary, which was made necessary by the death of Secretary Burch Mr. Edmunds said that he should oppose any changes.

which was made necessary by the death of Secretary Burch, Mr. Edmunds said that he should oppose any changes.

But if the Senators were surprised at Mr. Edmunds, they were still more surprised when Mr. Plumb arose and even more forcibly objected to any change. These announcements threw a wet blanket over the hopes of Senators who have been itching for more patronage. They made no effort to vote down Mr. Plumb and Mr. Edmunds, and it looks very much as though there would be no spoils to distribute in the Senate.

Mahone and Riddleberger did not enter the caucus, but sent word that they should support the caucus nominated for Secretary of the Senate.

John Sherman is making a hard fight to be put at the head of the Finance Committee over Mr. Morrill. The effort is characteristic of the audacity of Sherman. Mr. Morrill has been Chairman of the committee since the Republicans obtained control, and as this will probably be the last Congress in which he will serve it is regarded as proper that he should remain there. But Sherman wants the place and has set out to get it. set out to get it.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The Question of Compelling the Secretary of State to Pay Over the Money.

WASHINGTON, Dec.4.-The Weil and La Abra Court on appeal from the Supreme Court of the District to-day, the question being whether a mandamus should issue to compel the Secre-tary of State to pay over the installments now tary of State to pay over the installments now in his hands of the awards made by the Commission against Mexico. The unpaid balance is about \$750,020. The counsei for Mr. Freilinghuysen were Attorney-General Brewster and Solicitor-General Phillips. It was the Attorney-General's first appearance in the Supreme Court since his occupancy of the office, and he told the Court that he came at the special request of the President and to warn it against interference with the Executive.

The fifth section of the act of June 18, 1878, providing for the distribution of the award of the Mexican Commission, requested the President to investigate the charges of fraud preferred by Mexico against these claimants, and authorized him to withhold payment of them if, in his opinion, the honor of the United States, the principles of public law, or considerations of justice and equity required a retrial of the cases. Acting under this authority, Mr. Hayes decided that the principles of public law and considerations of justice and equity did not require retrial by a new international Commission, but that the honor of the United States did require an investigation under authority of Congress, Congress falling to provide this nuthority, Secretary Evarts paid out the installments then in hand. President Arthur and Mr. Freilinghuysen, however, differed from Mr. Freinghuysen, and the finite of the calcine. The chimants contend first that the fifth section of the law of 1878 w in his hands of the awards made by the Com-

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE'S ADVICE

County Democracy District Leaders Hint that they Can Get On Without It.

The New York County Democracy's County Committee ordered last evening that the pri-maries for the election of delegates to the Asembly District Committees be held in the clection districts on Friday evening, Jan. 11, and that the County Committee for 1884 meet for organization on Menday evening, Jan. 21. Mr. ft. 8. Beattle moved that the Executive Committee's appointment of an Advisory committee to aid in strengthening the organization be approved. The Hon. James Oliver spoke.

"If any men who are not members of the organization wish to ioin it," he said, "let them go before the people and be elected at the primaries. Or, if they don't wish to do that, the Assembly District Committee can add their names to the roll. This method is in accordance with our plan of organization. We don't require the assistance of any Advisory committee in the Assembly districts."

Police Justice Maurice J. Power, who is one of the Advisory Committee, declared that it had no intention of doing anything contrary to the plan of the organization. It was only a corapiting body. Mr. Patrick McGuire intimated "at Justice Power did not practice what he preceded." election districts on Friday evening, Jan. 11.

muffled in winter overcoats, entered the old five-storied brick building at Broad and Pearl streets resterday at noon, and picked their way up a flight of winding stairs to the long room in the northwest corner of the building. It had five square windows on Broad street and two on Pearl street, and in the embrasure of each was broad seat in which two could sit comfortably. Each visitor had in his hand an engraved card reading, "Memorial Lunch. Fraunce's Tavern, Dec. 4, 1883," and an invitation which said. "A lunch will be there served to commemorate the institution of the Chamber of Com-

merce on April 5, 1768." On the card was a picture of a steaming punch bowl, ale tobies, and long tobacco pipes. These plensing implements were exactly what the visitors found awaiting them. At each and of the room was a table bearing a big bowl of punch, and on side tables were tobies of porter and long Dutch pipes and bowls of fragrant Virginia tobacco. On the wall at the south end of the room was an engraving of the head of Washington, draped with flags and overhung with laurel and myrtle. On the east wall was a picture of a Continental soldier, hung between the city and State flags. All of the windows the city and State flags. All of the windows had flags for curtains, and every bare space on the old-fashioned blue the paper was massed with greens. Between the west windows were frames containing extracts from the minutes of the Chamber of Commerce, the altertisement of the old Fraunce's Tavern and Washington's farewell address to his officers. An extract from the minutes of the Chamber of Commerce, dated May 3, 1768, read:

Ordered and reserved, that the members of the Chamber o Ordered and received, that the members of the Cham-er do meet at Holton & Siegel's precisely at the usua ion (Co'clock).

Another extract_dated Dec. 6, 1768, read:

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Readved, A proper room for the meeting of the members of the thember of the chamber of the provided, and the treasurer stall have bread and cheese, heer, punch, pipes, and lobace provided at the expense of the members of the thember of the thember of the provided, and the treasurer stall have bread and cheese, heer, punch, pipes, and lobace provided at the expense of the members present, so that it doth not exceed one schildre each large provided at the content of the content of

nator and manager, said:

We are now in the very spot where the Chamber of Commerce organized in 1708. The turtle soup has arrived. Let us fail to.

commerce organized in 1708. The turtle soup has arrived. Let us fail to.

An immense bowl of steaming turtle noup was brought in. The guests heiped themselves to plates and bowls, and the waiters filled the bowls with soup. Among the gentlemen who balanced soup bowls were Chauncay M. Depew, A. A. Low, ex-Commander H. H. Gorringe, Geo. W. Lane, Collector Robertson, Commodore Upstur, Captain of the Fort Cole, Surveyor Benedict, ex-Speaker Sharpe, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Elliott F. Shepard, Naval officer Graham, William Dowd, Assistant Treasurer Acton, Gen. John Cochrane, Prof. W. H. Crosby, Gen. H. A. Barnum, Major McLean, and President J. H. Herrick of the Frodner Exchange.

When the soup bowls were emptied the punch howls were appreached and the long pipes were filled, everyone felt very antique and sociable, Gen. Sharpe made a speech and started three cheers. Gen. Cochrane proposed the health of Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Stevens said in reply that effort had been made to recroduce the scene of 100 years are.

threa cheers. Gen. Cochrane proposed the health of Mr. Stevens and Mr. Stevens said in reply that effort had been made to reproduce the seepe of 100 years are.

At 5 o'clock there was another gathering in the tayers, this time to celebrate Washington's farewell to his officers. Of the sixty guests present nearly all were descendants of officers of the Revolution. Four were members of the Society of the Cincianati—Major Asa Bird Chridner, Judge John Fitch, Henry Fair Drown, and F. J. Huntington. Others were Honry C. Van Cortiand Dougias Hilger, Cornelius N. Bliss, J. M. Montgomery, Henry W. Bibby, Gouverneur Morris J. B. Miller, John F. Ireland, Major McLean, Gen. Alexarder Shaler, Gen. Sharpe, William Kelby, E. F. De Lancey, and T. H. Edsail, Two tables were set out, one across the head of the room and the other runging from this at right angles. There were also a number of slie tables so that the room was quite crowded. A string band played old-fashioned airs.

The dinner was in twelve courses or more. Three were of turtle soup, one was of bread and cheese, and the others were of tobacco, beer, punch, and sherry. When everybody had encompassed all the soup possible, the long pipes were lighted, and Mr. Stevens rapped for order. At that momenta filer and a drummer in Continental uniform marched in and struck up "Yankee Doodle," amid the greatest applause. Mr. J. B. Miller, a grandson of Gen. Duano, read a letter from the General to his wife describing the scenes at Washington's farewell. Mr. George W. W. Houghton read a poem written by himself entitled "Farewoll, General," Gen. Sharpe sang the song of "The Constitution and the Guerriore," beginning. "Oh it off times has been told," and all joined in the chorus. Mr. J. B. Miller, and change that that ended in piala recitation. The whole company next sang "Marchitz through door the song. "The Star Spangled Banner," and the inquiry. "Who was George Washington "I all answered in unison: "First in war, first in peace, first in the learts of his countrymen," winding

unison: "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen," winding up with a breakdown.

Layfayetts: brought out the "Marsell-laise," with life and drum accompaniment; "Gov. Clinton," "Hail to the Chief; "The Glorious Bevalution of America." "The Wearing of the Green;" "The United States," the "Star Spangled Banner;" "Fallan Heroes," a long roll on the drums; "The Army and Navy," the "Red. White and Blue."

Short speeches were made by Gen. Shaler, Major McLeau, Gen. Barnum, Mr. Montgomery, Major Gardner, who was born in Fraunce's Tavern, and others.

A toby of ale stood at every man's elbow, and glasses of punch were within easy reach. The guests puffed out great volumes of smoke, and choered until they were hoarss. The fifer and drummer played every fow minutes, and Mr. Stavens made ninateen or twenty speeches. The festivities ended at 8 o'clock, and the guests were driven away in the conches which stood along Broad street.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- A memorial was preented in the Senate this afternoon by Senator Coke re lating to alleged abuses in the United States District Courts of Texas. It is signed by A. J. Evans, United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas. It States Attorney for the Western District of Pexas. It sets forth that the United States District Judges of Texas are failing to hold the terms of their courts as fixed by law; that they are application their some consistance and textifier-eins have to the places of district sond deputy district clocks in the courts and keeping them in office to the great wrong of the public. Among other instructions of the charges made, the memorialist mentions that the third starges made, the memorialist mentions that the other starges and, the constraint mentions that the third starges and, the other craims of court, when he should have held six, and that for this negligence there was no good cause.

A Procession of Race Horses.

A long string of thoroughbreds, some led and A rong string of the rough the same of and whiter ridden by trainers, where, and stable boys of all degrees, unrehed from Brighton Beach to the Pennsylvania Annex Pasterday on the way to New Gricans. Although the horses had gone through a campaign of more than 100 days, in which six and of 500 races were run, they all had entire hoofs feel were in fair condition otherwise. They filled six cars.

Wonderful Sules of Beatty's Organs The sales of Reatty's organs is unprecedented. During Nevember, 1882, 1880 were shipped. During November, 1883, 1890. Readers of Int See should read Mayor Beatty's grand holding ofter in to-day's paper, and order the organ within five days to secure if at \$41.25. It's a decided barguin.—440

BARNEY BIGLIN'S LISTS.

Complaints that They have been Wickedly

When the Republican enrollment closed last week, a number of Republicans in the Eighteenth district who are hostile to Barney Biglin became suspicious that there were names on the roll which had no right to be there. They tried to get a sight of the enrollment list, and say they could not. Accordingly Geo. W. Simpson, Samuel Costello, Hugh Douglass, Dr. Chas. E. Bruce, and Geo. C. Dietz called a meeting of opponents of the machine at the Garfield Club rooms, at Thirty-third street and Third avenue, last evening. Wil-

liam H. Tagg presided.

Mr. Simpson and Dr. Bruce told the hundred or more Republicans who attended the meeting that they had called on Mr. Blunt, Chairman of the enrolling officers, and asked permission : see the original list, which they understood to see the original list, which they understood to be in his possession. He said that Mr. Richards had it, and when they went to Mr. Richards's house he said that it was at his office, and when they went to his office he said it was at his house. They kept on trying, and were not allowed to see any one of the three copies of the list.

The mostling adopted recolutions declarate.

the list.

The meeting adopted resolutions declaring its belief that the roils contain the names of a large number of Democrats, and others who are put there by the machine to outvote gountine Republicans. The resolutions ask the committee of eighteen harmonizers to order that access to the original roll be given to the genuine Republicans so that they can make a cory, and that four days' time after they get the copy be given to them to examine and challenge the names. copy, and that four days' time after they get the copy be given to them to examine and challenge the names.

D. D. T. Marshell said that there were Tammany Democrats registered on the roll which was so carefully concealed. He would not be bound to support candidates nominated by their votes. I have always voted a straight Republican ticket, Mr. Marshall went on, 'although a year ago I didn't vote for Folger, I voted for Biglin for Governor, Cream for Lieutenant-Governor, Solon B. Smith for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and John J. O'Brien for Congressman-at-Largh Laughterl, New York is governed by three besses—John Kelly, Hubert O. Thompson, and John J. O'Brien; and personally I profer Kelly, for he has brains and courage."

After Mr. Pulman had declared that the enrollment list contained the names of at least 300 Democrats pledged to support the Republican machine at the primaries, the meeting, which had been concealed from the knowledge of Barney Biglin, and admission to which was limited by invitation, adjourned.

While the meeting was in session the 'machine' around the corner in Third avenue was exhibiting the enrollment list, in order that the bogus Republicans on it might be challenged. As nobody had been able to inspect the list beforehand, the privilege of challenge was not exercised.

mored that an arrest will be made to-morrow

VALE STUDENTS ALARMED. Prevalence of Typhold Fever-Many Victims

New Haven, Dec. 4 .- Great alarm prevails among the students of Yale College over the spread of typhoid fever. Almost at the beginning of the term one of the young men died. Shortly afterward another died of the disease and several more were reported ill. The next blow came in the shape of an announcement that Mr. Kellogg was dead from typhoid fever. He was a graduate, and had been a tutor in Congressman Mitchell's family, but he was so fre quently on the campus and among the students that he was considered one of them. Then E

that he was considered one of them. Then E. L. Smith, '86, had to be sent home to be nursed through an attack of typhoid lever. That was less than a fortinght are. About the same time Mr. Brandage, '85, and Mr. Pitkin, '85, were sent home iil, the former to New London and the latter to Hartford.

The next automorement was that Pavey, '87, had gone to his Ohie home to receive medical attention. To-day comes the news that three more students are vertices of typhoid fever. One is Bertran, '85, of the foot bell team. Another is Hopkins, '84, Captain of the base ball team, and the third is McDoneil, '94, Captain of the lacrossa team. The first two are seriously ill, but McDoneil statick is not so severe. The disease seems to attack chiefly immates of the Durfee College building, and the students are beginning to be afraid of it. Yet President Parter and a number of the college professors insist that the draintage and sewerage of the colleges are verfect, and that the sanitary arrangements cannot be justly blamed for the prevalence of the fever. If this be so, it is a mystery where the disease originates. Never before has such a laminable state of affairs prevailed at Yate. Malaria also seems to have gained a foothold there, and it is daily adding to its victims. Some think that from this fever comes the deadly typhoid.

One of Electricity's Uses.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 4.—"If I had been called sooner," said Dr. Chuld, the electrician, "I could have saved the woman's life, I think, but it was too late when

street, who died of heart discuss on last Wednesday, was thought for some time that she was not dead, I was in a state of respected animation. Veserrias sig-of-decomposition appeared, and the body was remov-to a vanit. to a vanif. "I have seen several such cases," said Dr. Chuld "and have been successful in restoring consciousies; a number of cases after death had apparently take place, by means of electricity. There are more peed buried alive than people think. I is a number of cases have restored people to consciousness after the doctor had prenounced life extinse."

The Women who Vanguished the Men. New London, Dec. 4.-In the trial of the

ience showed that the women went to the building found it guarded by men, and recoived to hold Sanday found it guarded by men, and recoived to hold bounday school services in spite of them. They armed them selves with a sledge hanner, axe, and crowbers, and forced in entrance. The presecution asserts that one woman entered the room through an aprince 18 1/2 20 inches, and, unfastening the windows were injured. Four of the women testified to day. They did not drug breaking the window and door, but chained the right to hold smaley school services. They dided striking any of the men.

Lynchburg's Remarkable Firebug.

Lynchibung, Dec. 4.—Harrison Crows, the negro incendiary, tried to escape to-night by cutting tirrough the waits of the jail. Crews had almost cut his way out when a kerper happened to enter the cell and discovered him. The prisoner confesses to ten cases of incendiaries, that it is believed that he is guilty of all of the eighty six fires that have occurred here since kept. 1.

On Marriage, Divorce, and Family, in Chickering Hall the three following Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock.—Ade Chiralog has become very popular, and is guaranteed as segroscored. To said 72 Howery.—Ads

JOINT STOCK WICKEDNESS.

SAID TO BE STEALING, BUT READS UN-COMMONLY LIKE LYING.

Grocers' Clerks Reveal the Mysterles of the A. B. C. Union-Solemnly Bound by Blast of Horn to Steni \$125 a Week Each. Henry Fulle, a grocer at Second avenue and Forty-fourth street, has been doing a rushing business lately, but has been puzzled by the meagreness of his cash balances. He questioned his nephew, Herman Myers, who is a clerk in the store, but got no satisfaction,

Finding that Myers was spending a good deal of money, he locked Myers up for two days in a com over the store. On the third day Myers old him a story to this effect: Twenty-five retail grocers' clerks about nine months ago formed a union, which they styled

the A B C Union. The President was Christian Krooss, a milkman who supplied with milk the grocers whose clerks belonged to the union. The union was a strictly secret organization, with passwords and grips. Each member solemnly bound himself to steal \$125 a month from his employer and give the money to Erooss, who was the banker as well as the President. Krooss bound himself to keep the money one year for them, and return it at the end of that time, keeping \$25 out of every \$100 for his trouble. In the event of the inability of any of the members to steal \$125 in any given month, he was to pay over \$400 at the end of three months or forfeit all many Democrats registered on the roll which was so carefully concealed. He would not be bound to superoft candidates nonimated by the superoft candidates nonimated by the property of the court of the his rights in the enterprise. It was agreed that the members who were in good standing at the end of the year, having squared up their

store but has since been discharged. Then Ahrens's clork paid \$100, and Krooss put the mousey into his pocket. Then all swore to keep secret, hever to tell anything relating to the union, and all blew through a horn to bind it."

The detectives are looking up the other alleged members of the alleged A B C Union. Tetters is pareded. The arrests were precipitated, and the work of finding the principals was made raped difficult because Mr. Fulle lost his patience at the delay, and accused Kroogs on Monday morning of instigating the thefts. Myers says that Procht was warned, and burned up the books of the union. The detectives say they believe that from \$12,000 to \$15,000 has been paid in in the nine months by the twenty-live A B C unionists. The nolice have two memorandums from a couple of the mombers, which they say, show payments of many hundreds of dellars. Grocers Papenhausen and Andrezen knew nothing of their losses until the arrest of their clerks.

Mr. Fulle says he has begun civil proceedings to recover \$17.75 from a nine who is alleged to have collected it from Nephew Myers as the agent of the A B Corsome similar organization.

NOVICES ACCUSED OF SMUGGLING.

Intercepted by Customs Officers on their Way to a St. Louis Convent. Among the passengers who arrived in the steamship Waesland from Antwerp yesterday were the Very Rev. H. Muchisiepen, Vicar-Louis Sisters A. Volck and Scraphine, and eight novices. The latter were in charge of eight horizes. The latter were in charge of convent in St. Louis. They declared to the customs officers a number of dutiable articles which they had brought with them.

Subsequently officers connacted with the Special Treasury Agent's office directed that the bevices should be searched, and they were ushered into the customs office on the wharf at the foot of tirind street for the purpose. The search was made by Inspectors Jennie Ferris and Alica Rearney. They found concealed on the persons of Sister Schweiniga and Misses Petronella, Safika, Chara Lauber, Maria Baumann, Cecilin Huber, Bridget Keifer, and Sellina Bockel quantities of sewing slik, bullion, and sink for making priests' vestments, Some of the articles were sewed in skirts. Those taken from Sister Schweiniga weighed fourtsen pounds.

The goods were sent to the seizure room. They are valued at several hundred dollars. Sister Schweinica and were on their way to a

Mr. Tilden will Do Nothing of the Kind. This statement was made in a recent number

the Boston Franscript;
"Mr Tilden proposes to pass the winter months on hi yacht, the Yesemite. The trip will be strictly social. The guests are to take the train to New Orleans to join the arbit there, whence they will steam to liavana. From yacht there, whence they will steam to liavans. From the annual ray will proceed to visit the other attractive Cutant ports.

"There is not a word of truth in that," Mr. Andrew H. Green end yesterday. "I do not mean to say simply that I do not know that Mr. Tiden is going to do sail that. I nicen to say that I know he is not going to do sail that. I nicen to say that I know he is not going to do anything of the process of the say that I have he is not going to do anything of the process of the say that I have been a say th

Blaming the Negroes. DANVILLE, Va., Dec. 4.-The Grand Jury

charged with the investigation of the circumstances of the recent riot, after a session of two days, reported th afternoon that they had no presentments to make, and submitted a paper in which they had the blatte for the rick upon the nervoes, and commended the white par-ficipants who "used their firearms in defence of their less which had their the standard upon a submitted their constant place, in standard upon submitted such odds saved the lives of hundreds of people in this city. James Nutt's Trial.

Uniontown, Dec. 4.-The trial of James Nutl for affling Nicholas Lyman Dukes last June will con nence to morrow, and is expected to occupy the r

The manufacturers of the new straight mesh eight eites. "Cloth of tiols," claim that nothing finer can be produced and a Most men die before 33; there is no prospect of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup eversi) ing --der.

BETRAYED BY ITS PRESIDENT.

The Exchange Bank of Montreal Force into Liquidation by Dishonesty.

MONTREAL, Dec. 4 .- At a meeting of the shareholders of the Exchange Bank, E. K. Greene, a director, acknowledged that the institution is hopelessly insolvent in consequence of the proceedings of Thomas Craig. the President, who had carried on transactions without the knowledge of the Board. Mr. Craig has not made his appearance at the meeting, and it is reported that he has absconded. The bank went into liquidation to-day. The suscement submitted shows assets \$3,500,000 and liabilities \$2,750,000. The Hon. Senator Ogilvie, Chairman, said the directors had been hoodwinked and fooled. Henry Bulmer, ex-director, said he resigned owing to the extraordinary disposition of certain checks, including one for \$16,000, purporting to be signed by another director, Mr. Greene, and endorsed by Craig and his brother. This check was paid, and was afterward repudiated by Greene.

The loss to the shareholders will be \$809,533. Developments show unmistakably that the shareholders will be called upon for double hability, and that Craig has committed a huge robbery on the bank. His mansion here, costing \$60,000, and other real estate is all registered in his wife's name. The amount of money he took with him is not known, but is supposed to be large. Craig is the second general manager of the same bank who has had to flee for fleecing the shareholders, who lost half their capital four years ago by the bad management and robbery of a head official. he President, who had carried on transactions

KNIVES AND REVOLVERS IN COURT.

A Furlous Defendant Stabbing his Enemies to on Artzona Trial. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Dec. 4 .- At Prescott, Arizona, last week, Judge French, the Chief Justice of the Territory, was presiding at the trial of a case entitled Kelsey agt. McAtee, regarding a water right for irrigating purposes. In arguing a question relating to the admissi-In arguing a question relating to the admissibility of certain testimony. Attorney-General Churchill and District Attorney Ruch became greatly excited, and finally came to blows. While the constables were cadeavoring to restore order. McAtee, the defendant, drew a knife, rushed upon a man named Moore, aged 70, and inflicted a fatal wound. Then turning on C. W. Beach, late editor of the Present Moore, and son-in-law of Keisey, the plaintiff, he stabbed him in the neck. He then made a rash for the court reporter, and was about to plunge his knife in him, when Mr. Reach drew a revolver, sending a ball through McAtee's spinal column. Order was immediately restored. Moore and McAtee will die. Mr. Beach will recover.

DETERMINED TO DIE. Terrible Time the Becters had Giving Mary

Fritz Medleine. CLEVELAND, Dec. 4 .- Mary Fritz, a pretty young woman, who resides on Lexington avenue, attempted to end her life last night by taking laudanum. She procured the poison three days ago, and last night started out to call at a harness shop, where Henry Blackburn, her lover, was at work. Blackburn had been paying her attention, but last spring suddonly ceased calling upon her, and ever since sho has been cast down. She persisted in seeing him, however, and often visited his place of business alone. When she reached his shop last night she held the bottle up to his view, and said she intended to take the poison. He made an effort to restrain her, but before he could prevent it she had swallowed the contents. She was taken to the police station, where doctors attended her. They tried to administer an emetic, but she fought them, saying she did not want to live any longer. Before the doctors succeeded in giving her the antidote they broke several of her teeth in prying open her mouth. There is little chance of her recovery. paying her attention, but last spring suddenly

TORTURING A PUPIL.

A Tencher's Cracky Toward a Little Girl who Wouldn't Sit with the Boys. CLEVELAND, Dec. 4 .- Tony Laymillor is a teacher in a country school in Stark county, five miles south of Canton. He was arrested yesterday, charged with assault and battery. Mrs. M. Oglethorpe is the plaintiff. She alleges that her daughter Mary, 11 years old, was a pupil in the school, and on Wednesday last, for some triffing violation of the rules, Laymiller, as a punishment, ordered lier to remove her scat to the boys' side of the room. This she refused to do, when Laymiller threw her upon the floor and tied a heavy cord about her wrists. He then dragged the girl to the wall, and putting the cords over two of the hoeks used for holding wraps, drow the girl up until her toes barely touched the floor. In this condition she hung from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3% o'clock in the afternoon, when her mother, having been told by one of the pupils, hastened to the school and ordered the reacher to cut her down, which he did. The girl, when released, was unable to walk, and it is feared has sustained serious injury. Laymiller gave ball for his appearance on Saturday next for a hearing. the school and on Wednesday last, for some

ARGYLL'S NIECE.

A M mber of a Titled Family Dying Alone

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.-The Coroner yesterday held an inquest into the cause of the death of Mrs. Mary Hyde, aged 60 years, who lived as a recluse for years and died alone. A verdiet was rendered that death resulthd from a comwas rendered that death resulted from a com-bination of asthma, want of nourishment, and drink. She claimed to be a niece of the Duke of Argyll and cousin to the Marquis of Lorne. Her separation from the Cian Campbell, to which she belonged, was caused by marrying ledow her station. Her husband was murdyred by Indians on an overland trip to California, thirty-five years ago. Beturning to Chicago she ampossed considerable money as a music teacher, but took to drink and dissipated it.

Revoking One of Gov. Andrew's Acts.

Boston, Dec. 4.-Gov. Butler, as Commander-Boston, Dec. 4.—Gov. Butler, as Commander-in-Chief of the inilitary of the State, has bested an order reversing an order issued more than twenty years ago for the dishonorable discharge of Capt. John R. Farrell of Company 6, Forty eighth Regiment. The discharge was ordered by Gov. Andrew several days after the regiment had been matered into the United States service. The Captain has always assected that the State sutherities had no right to discharge an offleer of the United States. Gov. Rutler sustains that opinion, and yesterday ordered Adjutant General Dation to rescript the order for discharge, which was at once done, and Capt. Farrell was placed upon the same footing as before the original order was based upon the same footing as before the original order was based.

The Case Terminated by Fire.

Elizabeth Judson, a mulatto, began proceed-ngs a weekage to compet a man named Schreyer to pay for the support of her three children. Both she and called yesterday. He is a well-to-do German with white

hair and whiskers.
"Where are your children now?" Justice Smith asked.
"They are dead," she replied.
"When did they die?"
"Last night. They were burned to death in the fire in Fifty fourth siree."
"They present is discharged," said Justice Smith, and Schreyer left the court.

Men who Regulate Trotting Matters. Seven members of the Board of Review of the

National Trotting Association and three boxes of docu-ments gave parlor K, in Fifth Avenue Hotel, a pusiness appearance yesterday. Judge James Grant of lows preappearance yearray. Sange sames arrant of rows pre-sided. Thomas J. Vall of Hartford, Secretary, Major H. C. McDowell of Mentucky, George M. Stearns of Massa-chusetts, George Striges of Feinsylvania. M. J. Payne of Missourt, and other horsemen of national reputation were present. No cases of general interest were passed upon to open session. The bulk of the cases relate to non-payment of entries, chirles paid under protest and entries used erregularly. The Board will continue in session to-day.

Ex-Mayor Gunther's Peelings Hurt.

The suit of C. Godfrey Gunther, formerly Mayor of this city, against Samuel G. Law for slander, which was tried in the City Court, Brooklyn, ended yes terday in a disagreement of the jury. Law was accused of calling the ex-Mayer a liar, and other names. Mr. Giurther said his feelings were much hurt by the remarks hat as we was an ex-Mayer of New York city he could not asy whether they would higher his general rejutation. The names were called while Mr. Law was chopping away a frine which Mr. Giunther as Fresident of the Breckiyn, Rahl and Coney Island Railroad nad built in front of his (Law's) Saloen.

In Juli for Abducting a Girl. Lynchiburg, Dec. 4.—Several weeks ago Isaac Bobins-n, colored, abducted Ella Redmond, a young white girl, daughter of a Charlotte county farmer, and

Reported Indictment of a City Official.

The Oyer and Torminer Grand Jury yealer-day presented two indictments to the court. They were stated to be against a city official who is now in Georgia, and each is for misdemeanor.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE AND WARN-INGS GIVEN TO CONGRESS.

tions-Pavoring Chenper Rates for City Letters-Existing Mormon Legislation a Pallure-Protect the Porests-Finances.

to the Congress of the United States: At the threshold of your deliberations I congratulate you upon the favorable aspect of the domestic and foreign affairs of this Govern-

ment. Our relations with other countries continue

to be upon a friendly footing.

With the Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Hayti, Italy, Santo Domingo, and Sweden and Norway, no incident has occurred which calls for special comment, The recent opening of new lines of telegraphic communication with Central America and Brazil permitted the interchange of messages of

friendship with the Governments of countries. During the year there have been perfected and proclaimed consular and commercial treaties with Serbia and a consular treaty with Roumania, thus extending our intercourse with the Danubian countries, while our Eastern relations have been put upon a wider basis by treaties with Corea and Madagascar. The new boundary survey treaty with Mexico, a trades mark convention, and a supplementary treaty of extradition with Spain, and conventions extending the duration of the Franco-American Claims Commission have also been

proclaimed.

Notice of the termination of the fisheries articles of the treaty of Washington was duly given to the British Government, and the reelprocal privileges and exemptions of the treaty will accordingly cease on July 1, 1885.

The fisheries industries pursued by a numerous class of our citizens on the northern coasts. both of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, are worthy of the fostering care of Congress. Whenever brought into competition with the like industries of other countries; our fishermen, as well as our manufacturers of fishing appliances and preparers of fish products, have maintained a foremost place. I suggest that Congress create a Commission to consider the general question of our rights in the fisheries. and the means of opening to our citizens, un-derjust and enduring conditions, the richly stocked fishing waters and sealing grounds of British North America.

British North America.

Question has arisen touching the deportation to the United States from the British islands by Governmental or municipal aid of persons unable there to gain a living and equally a burden on the community here. Such of these persons as fall under the pauper class as defined by law have been sent back in accordance with the provisions of our statutes. Her Majesty's Government has insisted that procautions have been taken before shipment to prevent these objectionable visitors from coming hither without guarantee of support by their relatives in this country. The action of the British authorities in applying measures for relief has, however, in so many cases proved ineffectual, and especially so in certain recent instances of needy emigrants reaching our territory through Canada, that a revision of our territory through Canada, that a revision of our legislation upon this subject may be deemed advisable. Correspondence relative to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has been continued, and will be laid before Congress.

THE AMERICAN HOO IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The AMERICAN HOO IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The legislation of France against the importation of prepared swine products from the United States has been repealed. That result is due no less to the friendly representation of this Government than to a growing conviction in France that the rostriction was not demanded by any real danger to health.

Germany still prohibits the introduction of all swine products from America. I extended to the imperial Government a friendly invitation to send experts to the United States to inquire whether the use of these products was dangerous to health. This invitation was declined. I have believed it of such importance, however, that the exact facts should be ascertained and promulgated, that I have appointed a competent commission to make a thorough investigation of the subject. Its members have shown their rubile aparit by accepting their trust without pledge of congensation; but I trust that Congress will see in the national and international bearings of the matter a sufficient motive for providing at least for reimbursement of such expenses as they may necessarily incur.

barsement of Such Carrat Moscow afford-necessarily incur.

The coronation of the Carrat Moscow afford-ed to this Government an occasion for restify-ing its continued frienchip by sending a spe-cial envoy and a representative of the navy to

The coronation of the Car at Moscow afforded to this Government an occasion for testifying its continued friendship by sending a special cuty and a representative of the navy to attend the ceremony.

While there have arisen during the year no grave questions affecting the status in the Russian empire of American etizons of other faith than that held fly the mational Church, this Government remains flow in its conviction that the rights of its citizens abroad should be in no wise affected by their religious belief.

It is understood that mensures for the removal of the restrictions which now burden our trade with Cuba and Puerto Ries are under consideration by the Spanish Government.

The proximity of Cuba to the United States and the peculiar methods of administration which there provail necessitate constant discussion and appeal on our part from the proceedings of the insular authorities. I regret to say that the just protests of this devernment have not as yet produced satisfactory results.

The Commission appointed to decide certain claims of our citizens against the Spanish Government, after the recognition of a satisfactory rule as to the validity and force of naturalization in the United States has finally adjourned. Some of its awards though made more than two years ago, have not yet been paid. Their speedy payment is expected.

Claims to a large amount, which were held by the late Commission to be without its jurisdletion, have been divisionatically presented to the Spanish Government. As the action of the recognities which has given rise to those claims, was admittedly plegal, full reparation for the injury sustained by our citizens should be no longer delayed.

The classes of the Masonie has not yet reached a settlement. The Manifa court has found that the diovernment of Spain will not withhold the speedy retaration of the subo dinate colonial and officers in the case of this yeas?

The levelian Confederation has proposed the innegarities for the reference to a private provide an experience of the Fin

At no time in our national history has there been more manifest need of close and lasting relations with a neighboring State than now exists with respect to Mexico. The rapid influx of our capital and enterprise into that country shows, by what has already been accomplished, the yast reciprocal advantages which must attend the progress of its internal development. The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1918 has been terminated by the Mexican Government, and, in the absence of conventional engagements the rights of our citizons in Mexica now depend upon the domestic statutes of that republic.

There have been instances of harsh enforcement of the laws against our vessels and citizens in Mexico, and of denial of the diplomatic resort for their protection. The initial step toward a better understanding has been taken in the negotiation by the Commission authorized by Congress of a treaty which is still before the Senate awaiting its approval.

The provisions for the reciprocal crossing of the frontier by the troops in pursuit of heatile indians have been prolonged for another year. The operations of the forces of both Governments against these savages have been successful, and several of their most dangerous cessful, and several of their most dangerous OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.